

ADDRESS

ON THE OPENING OF THE STEEL BRIDGE AT
JEFFERSON CITY, MAY 21, 1896.

The morning breaks; an era new begun;
Success bay-wreaths our City Jefferson;
For lo! proud Industry, at gladden'd rest,
Folds quiet arms across the mighty breast
Of old Missouri's River, and its roar
Shall chronicle a triumph evermore.
A span of strength, of symmetry and grace
Sweeps o'er the vision of the populace,
While they, rejoicing in the vict'ry won,
With one accord exclaim: "well done! well done!"

Well done, proud science, art, invention, skill—
Rude Nature bows submissive to your will.
And ye, whose worthy, self-reliant hand
All liberal held the balance of command;
Whose ardor was the torch that lit the way
And promise of the triumphs of to-day;
Whose courage stemmed the fast advancing flow
Of obstacles long threatening to o'erthrow;
Whose motto was "whate'er befall of ill
To man's pure faith is naught impossible"—
To you, well done. Nor pæans shall we raise
To seek in vain, adulatory praise
Your deeds to blazon: Time cannot conceal
Aught graven on a monument of steel.
Let but the future measure your reward;
Let but the present humbly here record
The noblest inspiration of its pen:
"A country's proudest products are its men."

Now Fortune beams, and rising from the past
Hope smites the blight of the iconoclast,
And every man's a prophet from his birth
To sing our city's sweetest song on earth,
And every man beyond his laurels won
Sees further trophies o'er a Rubicon.
For end is not to valor's enterprise—
"Hills peep o'er hills and Alps on Alps arise"—
But "each succeeding day out-writes the last"
Is sealed upon the archives of the past.

Loved Jefferson—among thy hundred hills:
Thy name e'en whispered patriotism thrills.
Thou of a commonwealth imperial, free,
Fit Capital art famed, and thus shalt be
Till he, the statesman, whose beloved name
Thine own hon'r is—till he no longer claim
Missouri's gratitude, her praise and love,
And in Columbia's bosom cease to move
Old Freedom's living flame and moulder low
The torch of Truth and Honor's beacon-glow.

Till Time, mute mocker of man's power and skill,
High arbiter of fortune, good and ill,
Beneath whose touch the strongest citadel
In ruin sinks and crumbles as a
With all the temples that the nations rear—
Till Time shall mete destruction and this sphere
Is shivered in convulsions thou'rt secure—
Built on a rock, foundation firm and sure,
Strong pillar'd by the hills and none the less
By a free people's faith and sturdiness.

Well-chosen and incomparable site:
The grand, sublime, the picturesque and bright—
Embellishments from Nature's hand benign—
All softly blend, co-mingle and combine
To make a scene—the loveliest and best—

The eye to please and fancy to arrest,
Secure against the guilt and glare and vice
And tumult of the great metropolis:
Most fitting site, and worthiest of all
To proudly bear Missouri's Capitol.

Thy walls, fair city, listened to the tread
Of men who made our history, and led
In battle, legislation, justice, law,
Whose names inspire love, reverence and awe.
The voices of Blair, Benton, Napton, Scott
Still speak, their spirits live, tho' they are not.
And brighter yet—unyielding to the years—
While sycophants their ignoble careers
Ignobly end, and tyrants of a day
Forgot, low mingle with their kindred clay—
Such noble, stary characters shall light
And point the way to glory and the right.
Thus memories clust'ring round thee make each scene
Awake the past and bid it breathe again.

Blest band of steel, in thee a bond we prize
Which North and South unites and unifies.
No mountains rise as barriers between,
Nor rivers roll, for these by man have been
Made subject to the wondrous power he wields
From Northern plains to Southern cotton-fields.
Span of the present, span of future weal
Graved on the architraves of massive steel
Deep-butressed in the river's rolling tide.
What fate can hold thy future vast and wide?
Let but thy providence without surcease
Guard o'er our city with its bow of peace.

—ROBT. W. MORROW.



The
JEFFERSON CITY
BRIDGE

J. A. L. WADDELL, DESIGNER & CHIEF ENGINEER,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
A. J. TULLOCK, CONTRACTOR,
LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

DEGRADING

Is the Idea that the State
Must Have Bonuses

For Locating Her Institutions—What a
Pitiful Plight for a Great State to
Find Herself in Before the Civ-
ilized World—It is an Infa-
mous and Mercenary
Scheme.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: I have read with
some care, and no small degree of in-
terest, the various arguments that have
appeared in your columns on the ques-
tion of Capital removal. Unquestion-
ably many of those arguments must be
convincing to any fair-minded man.
How such a man can ever conclude to
vote in favor of removal, as the propo-
sition is now formulated, is to me well-
nigh inconceivable.

There is one argument that has been
advanced by the opponents of removal
in a very modest way—but to me it
seems the argument on which supreme
emphasis should be laid. I refer to the
subject and humiliating attitude in
which it is proposed to place the sov-
ereign commonwealth of Missouri by
forcing her to accept bonuses from one of
her weak constituencies. The whole
idea is alien to the rightful dignity of
sovereignty. Some of us can recall the
line of the great Latin poet we read in
our school days:

"*Timis Danat etiam dona ferentes.*"
They are just the words that we
should expect to hear fall from the lips
of our noble empire State of the West

today: "I fear the Sedalians when
they come proffering bonuses."

The honor of a commonwealth is as
sacred as the honor of Caesar's wife.
The idea of inducing a commonwealth
to do an act for a specified money con-
sideration which she ought to perform
solely in the exercise of her own sov-
ereign wisdom, is an idea which could
find birth only in a mind purely mer-
cenary. What a pitiful plight for a
great State to find herself in before the
civilized world—debating with herself
a question of the grandest character,
and permitting the consideration of a
money bonus to influence more or less
her decision.

This whole business of proffering
bonuses to a sovereign commonwealth
is utterly degrading. It may be allow-
able for a municipality to offer induc-
ements of that character to a large man-
ufacturing enterprise; but as between
a factory and a sovereign state there
can be no analogy whatever.

If the State of Missouri has reached
the conclusion that the present location
of her Capital is not the best and most
desirable location, then let her, with
due deliberation, and in the exercise of
her sovereign rights, select what she
deems the most favorable location.
Then, if any diminutive corporation
dares to insult the majesty of the com-
monwealth by tendering bonuses, let
them suffer the just consequences by
being unceremoniously hustled down
the back stairs.

There are three institutions in our
modern civilization that justly chal-
lenge our admiration, and justly also
claim our supreme allegiance. These
institutions are the family, the church

and the State. All the functions of the
family life can be rightly carried on
only from ethical considerations. It is an
utter perversion of the family life when
the thing that ought to be done is done
for a money consideration. Precisely
the same thing may be affirmed of the
church—it scouted the very thought of
simony. And not a whit less is this
true of the State—its great, broad pol-
icy of administration should be per-
vaded by the highest type of ethics. In
brief, the State should do the right
thing just because it is the right thing
and not because it has to be cajoled
into the scheme by the offer of a bonus.

Our contention is that a question so
grave, being in fact a part of the funda-
mental law, ought to be decided purely
on its own merits; and no municip-
ality should be allowed to prejudice
the judgment of the commonwealth by
a creditable offer of a bonus.

In these modern days, when anarchy
and socialism are menacing the very
existence of society, the commonwealth
will be greatly wise if she seeks to
strengthen rather than relax the bonds
that bind her loyal sons to her heart.
She may do this, in part, by bearing
herself with royal dignity; by never
compromising for any consideration her
sovereign character; by refusing al-
ways to listen to the voice of the
charmer, charm he never so wisely.
This great commonwealth is the mother
to whom we all look up; the mother of
whom we are justly proud; the mother
who rightly claims our hearts, the ser-
vice of our good right arms, and if need
be, the sacrifice of our lives. But if
these sweeping claims are to have un-
restricted sway, the commonwealth

must not descend from her proud pedes-
tal, she must not suffer her bright es-
cutcheon to be tarnished, least of all
can she allow her fair fame to be sullied
by petty dickerings with a syndicate of
real estate boomers.

Had the Legislature of 1895 been in-
spired with the patriotic fervor and
devotion of the men of an earlier day,
the constitutional amendment in the
discreditable form now before the peo-
ple would never have had its second
reading.

But alas! as Edmund Burke so forci-
bly declared: "The age of chivalry is
gone;" the men who should have stood
ready to unsheathe the sword in defense
of the honor of this great and noble
State were only too ready to barter that
honor for a mess of pottage.

If this nefarious and mercenary
scheme can only be placed before the
voters of Missouri in its true light, we
have no misgivings as to the result at
the polls. The day has not yet arrived
in the history of Missouri when her free-
born sons have so far forgotten the les-
sons of patriotism taught by Jefferson
and Madison, and Benton and Lincoln,
that they are ready to grovel in the dirt
before a clique of boomers professing
to carry a few money bags. God forbid
that so sad a day should ever dawn upon
our grand old commonwealth.

PRO PATRIA.

A "Busted" Boom.

Sedalia is about ready to give up her
struggle for the Capital. It is very evi-
dent to an observer that the amendment
would have come nearer carrying one
month ago than now.—California News-
paper.

FOR CAPITAL REMOVAL 'NO.'

That Is What the Osceola Dem-
ocrat Says in an Able
Editorial on the
Question.

This is taken from the Osceola, St.
Clair county, Democrat:

"The acceptance by Governor Stone
of the bond given by citizens of Sedalia
puts the Capital removal question in
position for being voted upon by the
people of the State next November.

While Sedalia is much nearer St. Clair
county than Jefferson City, we fail to
see any good reason advanced by the
former city as to why the Capital should
be removed, save that of aiding and
abetting a lot of speculators and real
estate people. No demand has ever
been made by the people of the State
that the State Government vacate Jef-
ferson City, and the matter has not been
referred to except by Sedalia. State
Capitals should not be junketed about
at the beck and call of any city that
may be convinced that it should have
the seat of government, and if the propo-
sition to accept Sedalia's proposition
should prevail next November, there is
no power under the sun to prevent other
cities securing the same privilege and
having a vote taken to move to some
other point.

Sedalia offers nothing superior to
Jefferson City in the way of location,
railroad facilities or buildings. She
claims to be centrally located, but is
not as central as Jefferson City.

Sedalia claims high altitude and com-
plete sewage, but is not superior to
Jefferson City. Sedalia claims to be
progressive and enterprising, but she

was one of the first towns in Central-
Western Missouri to be crossed at right
angles by two main lines of railroads,
and twenty years after had but 14,000
inhabitants. The recent building of
the bridge across the Missouri is a feat
of enterprise accomplished by the peo-
ple of Jefferson City never equalled by
Sedalia.

The estimated cost of the State build-
ings which Sedalia has guaranteed to
put up without expense to the people of
Missouri is \$504,204. Sedalia herself
states that \$350,000 have been spent on
the buildings now at Jefferson within
the past ten years. No sane person will
imagine for a moment that the sum con-
templated will erect the necessary build-
ings at Sedalia, and there would soon be
inaugurated a scheme of jobbery and
corruption at each session of the Legis-
lature to secure additional appropri-
ations, and the tax-payers of the State
would be contributing the deficiency. No
modern Capitol building has been
built for thrice the proposed and guar-
anteed sum. The voter will notice that
Sedalia does not guarantee to erect suit-
able and complete buildings, but only
binds itself for a certain sum of money.

For seventy years Jefferson City has
been the Permanent Seat of Govern-
ment of Missouri. During all these
years little objection has been made to
the location, and to-day, on the eve of
a vote that may take the Capital to an-
other town, not one point has been
raised of importance to the people in
favor of the removal scheme. The
tax-payer should seriously consider the
matter before casting his ballot.

The Capital should stay at Jefferson
City.

general answered that they would use it lengthwise.

Sen. McIntyre then spoke for fifteen or twenty minutes on Capital removal. He said that Sedalla had tried to get the university from Columbia when the buildings burned down and they failed signally and he believed they will fall just as signally in their effort to get the Capital. The people of Missouri are a practical people and their sense of justice and fairness will defeat the proposition. He asked wherein is there any necessity to public interests for Capital removal? What interest have the people of Missouri in the removal? In case the amendment should carry it will involve the State in difficulties that even the most sanguine supporters of the movement have never dreamed of. As to the promises of Sedalla to build the new Capitol, it is a delusion and a snare, and cited the history of the World's fair. He concluded by saying that there is not a more hospitable town in the country than Jefferson City.

HON. RICHARD P. BLAND.

Judge Gantt said that Missouri produced Benton, Jim Green, Carl Schurz and George G. Yest, and she has also produced a man whose name is now before the country as a possible Presidential nominee. He introduced Hon. Richard P. Bland, who was greeted with applause as he stepped to the front of the platform.

Mr. Bland said that when he came to Jefferson City he did not expect to make a speech. The people of his section of the State fully appreciate the importance of the Jefferson City bridge to the pub-



service. Down in his country the people are making every effort to build connecting link of railroad to Jefferson City and he was sure that Jefferson City will also bridge that difficulty. As to Capital removal, he said the people of Missouri are not going to put their Capital on wheels and roll it around. He then referred to the greatness of Missouri as a State and to her prosperity through all the hard times and to the wonderful emigration that in the past two years has filled the fertile plains and valleys of the Ozarks.

CONGRESSMAN HUBBARD.

Judge Gantt announced that this concluded the speech-making and read the letter of regret from Gov. Stone which appears elsewhere. He also read the following telegram from Congressman Hubbard:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Hon. EDWIN SVIER: Kindly express to the citizens of Jefferson City, Cole and Callaway counties my hearty congratulations on the completion and opening of their new bridge. An enterprise of such vast importance to the trade and commerce of their territory cannot but insure to the best interest of all. May the results vastly exceed the most sanguine expectations. Yours for success.

JOEL D. HUBBARD.

THE CHRISTENING.

This was the end of the ceremonies except the consummating act of all, the christening.

The delectable little hands of pretty



Lottie Priesmeyer grasped the neck of bottle of champagne and as the signal was waved by Judge James B. Gantt

from the speaker's stand on Bolivar street she brought it down with a crash on the great steel girder of the draw span. The precious nectar trickled down on the mineral paint and joined the yellow flood of the great Missouri, mastered by the genius of engineer and builder. The little bit of wine had performed a mighty mission; it had given to traffic the bridge. Miss Lottie said in consecrating the structure:

"Here shall the press the people's right maintain
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;
Here patriot truth her glorious precepts draw
Pledged to religion, liberty and law."

To this appropriate quotation from Storey she added these words:

"In the name of the present and future Capital of Missouri, I dedicate and consecrate the Jefferson City bridge to the uses of traffic."

She stood on a prettily decorated stand in full view of the multitude and as the bottle of wine was broken this last act in the consummation of a great enterprise was greeted with a deafening roar of applause.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Jefferson City covered herself with glory.

Frank Lucas came up from St. Louis to join in the festivities.

Mr. W. H. O'Brien, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, was with us yesterday.

Jefferson City's friends are legion. Twenty-five thousand of them were here yesterday.

The Lone Oak band has three small boys in it. They toot just like the other members.

Many University students and students from the Synodical Female College at Fulton were over to help us dedicate.

J. J. Sullivan, Jas. Campbell and George Kirkpatrick of Warrensburg are among the enthusiastic friends of Jefferson City.

The exercises and the crowd were immense. The new bridge has broken down all barriers to North and Northeast Missouri.

Mr. George W. Austin of St. Joseph was among our visitors yesterday. He is a firm friend of Jefferson City and against Capital removal.

Hon. W. C. Bronough of Henry county, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Railroad Commissioner, celebrated with us yesterday.

Judge Henry M. Kamey of St. Joseph, Hon. F. L. Pitts of Paris and Postoffice Inspector Joe P. Johnson of St. Louis helped us dedicate yesterday.

Hon. B. F. Bourn of Scotland county, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Railroad Commissioner, spent the day among his many friends here yesterday.

The M., K. & T. brought in twenty-five cars in two sections from Moberly, carrying 1,100 people from Moberly, Fayette, Higbee, New Franklin, Rockport and other points.

By her hospitable treatment of her many visitors yesterday, Jefferson City made hosts of friends and increased her majority greatly against Capital removal. Sedalla is not in it now.

Hon. D. A. Ball of Pike county, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, who was in the city, took in the celebration. Maj. Jas. H. Fink of Charlton county was also among the visitors.

Prof. P. Bruce of Central College, Fayette, and Mr. J. E. Hooce came over with the Moberly excursionists to help us dedicate yesterday. They say the Capital removal question will be defeated by 100,000 majority.

It is said Martin Oster delivered a Democratic speech while waiting for the train at Cedar City yesterday and when the train arrived his vehicle was loaded with good Republican citizens. Martin gladly drove them over.

Mr. John Taubman, Mayor of the city of Lexington, James R. Moorhead, Secretary of the Lexington Bridge Co., Philip Keller, Vice President of the Commercial Club of Lexington, and H. A. Graves, editor of the Lexington Intelligencer, were among the interested spectators.

Seventy-five pretty girl students of Howard-Payne College at Fayette were passengers on a special car on one of the M., K. & T. excursion trains. Their car was decorated with the college colors, cream and crimson, and the young ladies were in charge of Prof. H. D. Groves, president of the college.

Among the newspaper men who were in the city yesterday were the following: H. P. Mason of the Fayette Leader, Henry T. Burkhardt and L. H. Rice of the Columbia Statesman; Wallace Davis of the Pike County Post, John P. Bell of the Fulton Telegraph, W. S. Thomas of the Fulton Daily Sun, S. P. Nichols of the Maries County Times, Frank Frost of the Vandalia Leader, "Kid" Ellis of the Vandalia Mail and Express, Joe Lackland of the St. Charles Cosmos, James T. Bradshaw of the Lebanon Rustic, W. Sam Parks and T. T. McKinney of the Moberly Monitor, J. E. McQuitty of Moberly, H. S. Groves of the Lexington Intelligencer, J. R. Atkinson of the Populist Leader, Bates county; Mr. Payne, editor of the New Haven Notes, Martin Baskett of the Paris Mercury and a number of others.

He has rebuilt the State University and constructed the State Reform School at Booneville, the Nevada Lunatic Asylum, extensive additions and new buildings in connection with the Fulton Deaf and Dumb School and the Asylum and the Industrial Home at Chillicothe. He is one of the most progressive men in Jefferson City and a contractor and builder who stands second to none in Missouri.

GOVERNOR WM. J. STONE.

His Engagements in the Kentucky Campaign Prevents His Presence at the Dedication.

Governor Wm. J. Stone was not here yesterday. He is over in Kentucky battling for the supremacy of the white metal and working to secure the Demo-



cratic Presidential nomination for Richard Parks Bland. The Governor sent the following letter of regret to the committee:

"STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jefferson City, May 15, 1896.—Messrs. Fred H. Binder, Edwin Silver and J. C. Fisher, Jefferson City, Mo.—Gentlemen: Sometime since I had the honor to receive a personal invitation from you to attend the celebration incident to the completion and opening of your new bridge across the Missouri river and to deliver an address on that occasion. I stated to you that it would afford me pleasure to comply with your wish if nothing should intervene to prevent. I find now that my engagements will take me from the State during the whole of next week, and that in consequence it will be impracticable for me to be present at your celebration on the 21st inst. I regret I cannot be with you at the time, for the occasion will be one not only of special moment to the people of this vicinity, but of great interest to the whole State.

"I desire in this connection to congratulate you and the good people of Jefferson City on the completion of this great work, which will stand henceforth as a magnificent monument to your and their enterprise and patriotism. During my residence here I am prepared to testify that the people of no town in the State have displaced a more progressive and enterprising spirit than those of the Capital City. In the construction of new public and private buildings, in the improvement of streets and walks, in the construction of your great bridge, as well as in other things, the people of Jefferson City have demonstrated that they are in the forefront among the progressive cities of the State, and it will be followed by other improvements contributing to the development, progress and beauty of the Capital.

"Again, congratulating you on the auspicious conclusion of the great enterprise I had the honor to aid in inaugurating little more than a year ago, and which you will meet on the 21st inst. to celebrate, and regretting my inability to be present and participate in the happy ceremonies of the occasion, I have the honor to be,

"Your very obedient servant,"

WM. J. STONE."

Hon. Fred. H. Binder.

Hon. Fred. H. Binder is President and one of the heaviest stockholders in the Jefferson City Bridge and Transit Co. Much is due him for the success of this enterprise. By profession Mr. Binder is an architect and builder, although he confines himself almost exclusively to the latter calling. He is a native of Hanover, Germany, and has been a resident of Jefferson City since 1867. He commenced work in this country as a journeyman carpenter and gradually worked himself up until he is now one of the foremost builders in the State. As sole contractor and builder

his father as express agent and agent for the Chicago and Alton Railway Co. in this city. He is peculiarly fitted for the position of superintendent of the bridge. He has served two terms as mayor of Jefferson City and is one of our best citizens.

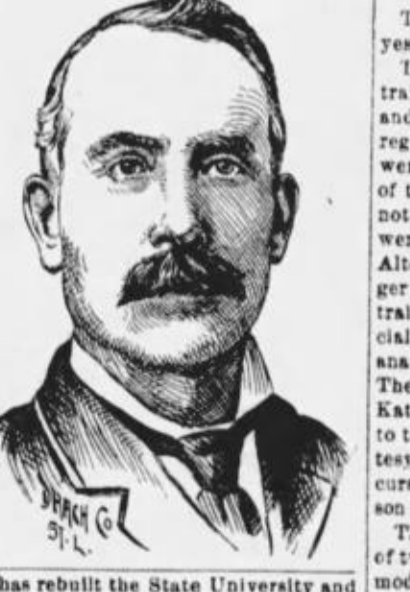
THE RAILROADS.

They Did Their Part Well in Handling the Multitude.

The railroads did the proper thing yesterday.

The Missouri Pacific ran special trains from Kansas City and St. Louis and brought in large delegations. The regular Missouri Pacific trains also were loaded. The branch train because of the wash-out beyond Russellville did not get in until late and many people were disappointed. The Chicago & Alton sent Mr. McClure of the passenger department here to look after its trains and the excursionists. Its special trains from Marshall and Louisiana came in loaded with passengers. The Alton also kindly permitted the Katy to use its track from Princeton to the depot at Cedar City. This courtesy was highly appreciated by the excursionists and by the people of Jefferson City.

The M., K. & T. ran a special train of twenty cars from Moberly to accommodate the Methodist church congregation there. The train was run in two sections and handled its passengers well. It was impossible to transfer all the passengers quickly, owing to the immense crowd. All, however, got across the new bridge and into Jefferson City. The railroad here earned the thanks of all the citizens of Jefferson City.



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LOOKED BAD.

But There Was Nothing But Electricity and Smoke.

The Rumor that the Capitol Was On Fire Created Intense Excitement For Awhile—The Electric Light Wires Were Crossed and that Is All that There Was To It.

Some of the pleasure of the day were marred somewhat by the big rain last night. At about 7:30 o'clock the rain began to fall in torrents. It seemed as if the entire heavens had broken loose and a deluge of rain fell. Perfect sluices of water ran about the streets and was carried away to the river. It rained until 12 o'clock without ceasing, destroying the fireworks display and the band concert. People had gathered on the sidewalks to hear the bands play and witness the display of fireworks when lo, they were compelled to seek shelter and their pleasures somewhat lessened. Of course, the elements could not be controlled and the visitors, understanding this, took their disappointment good-naturedly.

About 8:30 o'clock the fire alarm was sounded and the word went forth that the Capitol had been struck by lightning, some splendid displays of which had been given during the rain, and was burning. The fire departments of the city and penitentiary were on the scene quickly. An examination revealed the fact that the dome had been struck by lightning, but the only damage done was the crossing of the electric light wires, which gave quite an electric display which made the dome look like it was a solid mass of flames inside. There was smoke and light but no fire, as one of the firemen who climbed up inside the dome ascertained. The scare was now over and everybody felt greatly relieved when it was made known to the citizens and visitors that there was no fire and but little, if any, damage done. With the present fire equipment it would not be an easy matter to burn the Capitol building, because water could be sent to any part of the building in a large stream in a very few minutes. Another thing, there is but little wood-work that could be burned, the building being almost wholly of stone.

Superintendent Grimshaw.

Mr. A. P. Grimshaw, who is superintendent of the bridge, has been in the transportation business all his life. From early youth he has been connected in various responsible positions with express companies and succeeded



his father as express agent and agent for the Chicago and Alton Railway Co. in this city. He is peculiarly fitted for the position of superintendent of the bridge. He has served two terms as mayor of Jefferson City and is one of our best citizens.

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Grand Reduction Sale.

We have in stock a few lines which we will sell at a great sacrifice. Don't purchase ready-made goods when you can have a

Custom Made Suit

At the same price. Our goods are open to public inspection and GUARANTEED in Workmanship, Style and Durability.

We also make a Special Reduction in TROUSERS. This sale will continue ONE WEEK ONLY. Be sure and don't forget the place.

G. P. ROSSMANN, Fine Tailor,
No. 202 East High St.

THE NEW FIRM.....

WEISER & ARTZ

Are now ready to show the largest and most complete line of Men's, Youths' and Boys' CLOTHING! Gents' Furnishings

Ever seen in the city at prices that will surprise you. Call and be convinced at

Friday's Old Stand,
Cor. High and Madison Sts.

There'll Be Merry Doings

Amongst the Carpets and Draperies during the next few days.

Its house-cleaning time now and your mind is on these matters.

There are styles and values here that will make the "Town Talk" when the news get out.

We have a full line of Japanese matting, and from 10 cents per yard by the roll to the best at 50 cents a yard; carpets in all grades, but call your especial attention to our all-wool ingrain carpets at 50 cents per yard; lace curtains in Nottinghams, Cheneys, Irish Point, Swiss and Scotch Nets in all grades.

Remember our Dry Goods line is complete and at prices that defy competition.

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THE originator and Leader of LOW PRICES in MEN'S BOYS' and CHILDREN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING. We also MAKE SUITS TO ORDER AT ALL PRICES.

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Deals in city and country property. Special attention given to collection of rents. Also represent some of the best Fire, Life, Accident and Tornado Insurance companies. Office, No. 132 East High street.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are authorized to announce M. W. Scott of Clark township as a candidate for assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Cole county.

Let the Capital and the Capitol of the State of Missouri be on the Missouri.

OUR CELEBRATION.

Jefferson City celebrated yesterday, and in doing so but followed the example of all people in their hours of triumph since the days of the dark ages. It was no victory, won on a field of carnage, that we celebrated with turbulent pageants; no fallen foe over whose prostrate form we gloated; no political idol at the shrine of whose ascendancy we did homage, but a more substantial triumph, that of science and enterprise over the obstacles of nature. The memorable event in the city's history was the formal opening and dedication of the magnificent steel bridge spanning the Mighty Missouri. Years ago, when Missouri's capital city was founded upon the banks of the great river which bears her name, its waters furnished the main artery of commerce. But today it no longer serves the needs of trade and is instead a hindrance and delay. The tedious, perilous and uncertain journey through snow and ice in winter and wind and wave in summer encountered by visitors and trade from the north had long made the city suffer from the charge of inaccessibility. More than this, it was charged that the city had become enervated from long and supine reliance upon the questionable benefits of political patronage. To remove the germs of these accusations, the people of Jefferson City bestirred themselves and rose equal to the supreme emergency. Scarcely more than a year ago, the scheme to bridge the Missouri was first broached and taken hold of by willing and earnest hands. When it was proclaimed that the people of Jefferson City, unaided by the mercenary blight of corporate help, would, in so short a time, push to completion this grand thought in steel and stone, there were those noisy in their protestations that it was but a chimerical scheme designed solely to catch votes for the retention of the Capital. It is now complete, and stands forth—the culmination of engineering skill—a worthy monument to the indomitable pluck and energy of the people of Jefferson City and a fitting rebuke to the calumnies of envious rivals. Its cost, two hundred thousand dollars, was raised by popular subscription, in which every citizen is presumed to have done his part. It is owned by the people of Jefferson City, and is practically a gift from them to the State of Missouri, whose credit and glory it most adorns. Erected as it was by popular subscription, without the intervention of corporate or foreign capital, Jefferson City may well view with pride the measure of this splendid achievement. And why not? The public eye may scan the mighty waters from New Orleans to the foot hills of the Rockies and from St. Louis to Lake Itasca without finding a single parallel in municipal daring and enterprise. The scenes of yesterday will live in the city's heart and the city's history will honor them with a rapid growth and substantial prosperity hitherto unknown. To our friends and neighbors who honored us with their presence, a most hearty welcome was given. The gates of the city were open; the hearts and

home of the people were open; therefore, they rejoiced and were glad with us.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

What will occur to thinking people as a remarkable feature of the proposed removal of the State Capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia is the lack of any substantial inducement for the voters of Missouri to order such a change. It is not proposed, or even claimed, that the tax-payers would individually reap any benefit from the transfer. Stripped of legal points in regard to the liability of Sedalia's foreign security for the sum of \$600,000, it is only proposed to give the State as good buildings as the quarters now occupied. In other words, it is claimed by the advocates of removal that the State ought to be satisfied to exchange buildings in Jefferson City that cost more than \$1,000,000 for buildings in Sedalia that under the removal proposition will not cost in excess of \$600,000. It is doubtful if there is a farmer in Missouri so foolish as knowingly to exchange his farm for some farm in another locality, not superior on any account, merely for the sake of a trade and the trouble of moving. This is a fair illustration of the removal proposition from Sedalia's standpoint, and leaving out of the question the certainty of enormous future expenses, and the choice between localities also eliminated. Individual tax-payers outside of Sedalia certainly have nothing to gain, and they have the prospects of much to pay in the future, if the amendment is adopted. From a practical standpoint the Capital removal amendment should be defeated. Fairness is a prominent trait in the acts of most American citizens, and there is little question but what if the citizens of the State were entirely satisfied that the State Capitol buildings could be provided by Sedalia, as claimed, and that the transfer would result in no future expense upon the tax-payers, an overwhelming per cent. of them would still vote against the amendment. At the present time Sedalia possesses no advantages over Jefferson City. The completion of the new steel bridge across the Missouri river puts the present seat of the State capital in direct connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Missouri, Kansas & Eastern railroads, and when this is added to the Missouri Pacific and the Jefferson City, Lebanon and Southwestern railroads, the question of railroad facilities is no longer in favor of Sedalia. Geographically, Jefferson City is within 13 miles of the center of the State, and, topographically, a city could not well be in a more healthy and beautiful location. Sedalia possesses a greater population than Jefferson City. If this is an argument in favor of removal, then the Capital should certainly go to St. Louis. Jefferson City is willing to trust the people, and believes that a majority of them never knowingly do wrong. Our people have certainly exhibited a spirit of public enterprise in bridging the Missouri river and making vast local improvements, far in excess of any third-class city in the State. They rely upon the justice of their cause, and feel confident that its triumph will not only be a verdict in the right, but one that will save the tax-payers an enormous future expense. Outside of the mere fact that the Sedalia people want the State Capital, there is no reason why it should be removed from where it was originally located as soon as possible after the State was admitted into the Union. There are plenty of enterprising cities in the State that would like to have the State Capital, but none of them, save Sedalia, claim the special privilege of changing the Constitution to gratify their ambition.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

Moral, Legal and Equitable Points Against the Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Manner of Locating the Seat of Government of this State Should be Sufficient to Convince any Fair Minded Person that a Change can Only be Made by the Consent of the United States—Liability of the State in Damages to the Property Holders of Jefferson City.

A change of the Seat of Government of the State of Missouri involves legal and equitable as well as moral considerations. The manner of locating the Seat of Government of this State, as participated in by the United States and the State of Missouri, should be sufficient to convince any fair-minded person that a change can only be made by the consent of the United States and the liability of the State of Missouri, in damages, to the property-holders of the City of Jefferson. In the act of Congress, approved March 6, 1820, for the admission of the Missouri territory into the Union, five propositions were submitted to the convention of said territory "for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States." R. S. 1889, p. 49, § 6. The 4th proposition was "that four entire sections be, and the same are hereby granted to the said State, for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon." Sub. 4 of said § 6. On the 20th day of July, 1820, the convention of the Missouri territory, by ordinance declare, that "Now this convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this State, and by authority of the people, do accept the five before recited propositions offered by the act of Congress under which they are assembled," etc., and "do further ordain, agree and declare that this ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States." The Constitution of the State of Mo., adopted 1820, provided in section 2 of article 11, "that no place shall be selected—for the permanent seat of government—which is not situated on the bank of the Missouri river, and within forty miles of the mouth of the Osage river." Sec. 3 of said article 11 of the Constitution provided that if "the four sections of land which may be selected by authority of the first section of this article be a suitable and proper place for the permanent seat of government, the said commissioners shall lay out a town thereon," * * * "and the place so selected shall be the PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of this State from and after the first day of October, 1820." At the first session of the Legislature, held in Missouri after the admission of the State into the Union, an act was passed, entitled "PERMANENT LOCATION. An act fixing the Permanent Seat of Government." Sec. 1 of said act defines the four sections of land selected by the commissioners, and says "the same are hereby accepted for the use and benefit of the State." Sec. 2 of said act—"That the PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of this State shall be located upon said four sections of land accepted as aforesaid, and a town shall be laid out thereon, and the lots sold in such manner as shall be prescribed by law." This act was approved Dec. 31, 1821. By an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, approved January 11, 1822, it

was provided in Sec. 1, "That the commissioners appointed to select the permanent seat of government shall proceed immediately to layout a town therein, to contain at least one thousand lots," and the principal streets of said town shall not be less than 100 feet wide and others not less than 80 feet wide. Sec. 3 directs the commissioners to sell on the first Monday of May, 1823, said lots "on the premises, to the highest bidder." * * * "Except such lots as may be reserved for public use." Sec. 4. "That the town to be laid out at the permanent seat of government shall be called 'City of Jefferson.'" An act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved December 19, 1822, provided for the sale of lots, by the State, at the City of Jefferson, out of the land donated by the United States to the State for its Seat of Government and the erection of public buildings. Sec. 4 of said act directed four lots reserved from sale to be selected as an



MISSOURI STATE CAPITOL.

posed by the pending amendment to the Constitution would violate all the rules of law, equity and good morals as laid down from the beginning of civilization. The compact entered into by the United States and the State of Missouri and between the State of Missouri and its citizens who purchased property at the City of Jefferson should not be broken or annulled without rendering proper compensation to said citizens for a violation of said compact and a depreciation their property. The courts of the land would not permit such a compact entered into between individuals to be broken without damages being awarded the injured party, and we firmly believe that should the Seat of Government of this State, be changed, under the proposed amendment, that the courts will hold that the property owners of the City of Jefferson are entitled to damages for a violation of the contract entered into, as herein stated, and for a depreciation of the value of their property. The Constitution of the United States, Sec. 10, Art. 1, says no State shall pass a "law impairing the obligation of contracts." If this proposed amendment to the Constitution is adopted, will it not impair the obligation of a contract? Again, the Constitution of Missouri, Art. 2, Sec. 21, says: "That private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation." It is a well settled principle of law, that an individual cannot be deprived of his property except for the public use, and for a just compensation. If the Seat of Government is moved from the City of Jefferson, will anyone say that the property of its citizens, which was bought from the State, under the conditions herein set out, has not been taken or damaged for public use? If moved, will it not be done on the

ostensible ground of public use? The law is that private property cannot be taken for public use until compensation has been provided for and paid for the damages sustained by the party whose property is taken. No such provision is made in the proposed amendment, and for that reason we hold it is illegal and void. The citizens of the City of Jefferson did not locate at said city simply for the reason that it is the City of Jefferson, but because it has been published and declared, since 1822, by statutes and constitutions of this State to be the PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI. Therefore, to destroy or depreciate the value of their property without providing compensation for the damages sustained, is in violation of all legal, moral and christian principles. No citizens of this State would advocate or support any proposition that would injure his property; he should, therefore, in this case, apply the golden rule, and do unto others as he would have them do unto him. The seat of government of a state should never be changed unless it is to the interest of the ENTIRE people of the state. It should not be changed to benefit one community or to damage or ruin another. The State should not be forced to be a party to the speculations or gains of any town or corporation. In this case the Commonwealth Land and Development Co. of Sedalia is using the Capital removal question to benefit and enrich its stockholders. This is wrong and immoral, and should not be encouraged or sanctioned by the people of this State. The pending amendment to change the Seat of Government of this State is illegal, immoral and against public policy. It is unlawful to offer a pecuniary consideration or benefit to voters in order to secure their votes. This proposition is illegal, for the reason that it offers to donate to the people of this State the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, or its equivalent in buildings, if they

will vote to change the Seat of Government from the City of Jefferson to Sedalia. If such a proposition is not in the nature of a bribe, what is it? If voters were induced to vote for a candidate for office for an inducement or any consideration moving to them on a contest or quo warranto proceedings, the Court would hold the election void. In State ex rel. Newell vs. Purdy, 36 Wis. 213, the Supreme Court of that State held, that where the salary of a county officer was fixed by law at \$1000, and he offered to the voters to perform all the duties and furnish an office, etc., for \$600 per annum and was elected, on proper proceedings, his election was void. His proposition was to enrich the county treasury. The voters were to receive a benefit for their votes. His offer involved "moral turpitude, and was against public policy." In the case of State ex rel. Attorney-General vs. Collier, 72 Mo. 13, the defendant offered and promised to the voters of Callaway county, Mo., to perform the duties of probate judge, if elected, for the sum of \$1200, although the salary and fees of said office amounted to \$2600. On quo warranto proceedings the Supreme Court, Judge Sherwood writing the opinion, held the election secured by such offer to be void. The learned judge says, after reviewing many cases of a similar nature that "The doctrine which we think is established by the foregoing authorities, and which we believe to be sound in principle, is that a vote given for a candidate for a public office in consideration of his promise, in case he shall be elected, to donate a sum of money or other valuable thing to a third party, whether such party be an individual, a county, or any other corporation, is void;" and again he says the promise to donate a sum of money or other valuable thing in consideration for votes, has a tendency "to sever the voter from his duty as a citizen; to blind his perceptions as to the sole question he should consider * * * and to fix upon considerations altogether foreign to the proper exercise of the highest right known to freemen, the right of suffrage; a right upon whose absolutely free and untrammelled exercise depends the perpetuity of our republican institutions." The same illegal and corrupt principle is involved in the proposition, now pending, to change the Seat of Government of this State. Without the offer of new buildings, without cost to the tax-payers and voters, the proposition would not receive the serious consideration of the voters of this State. The pending proposition therefore has a tendency "to sever the voter from his duty as a citizen; to blind his perceptions as to the sole question he should consider." The offer to donate to the State buildings, free of cost, is a persuasion and inducement to the voter to support and vote for a measure that he would not otherwise support. The sale and donation of the bonds of The Commonwealth Land and Development Co. of Sedalia, among the people, is for the sole purpose of interesting the holders of these bonds in the removal question and influencing their judgment and votes to the support of the proposition. Is not this "Moral turpitude and against public policy?" We submit these points for the consideration of the fair-minded voters of this State, believing that the sense of right and justice is so deeply implanted in the breasts of the people of this State that their votes will be cast this fall against the pending proposition to change the Seat of Government of this State. A Jefferson City Post. THE TRIBUNE herewith presents a likeness of Mr. Robert W. Morrow, author of the splendid poem on the opening of the Bridge, published elsewhere in this issue. His style of composition is eminently Byronic, as evidenced by this and numerous other productions which have from time to time appeared in this and other papers. He was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, and came to this country some eight or ten years ago, locating in Jefferson City in 1891. Both as a literary genius, and as a gentleman of high moral integrity, Mr. Morrow is a person of whom our city has a right to feel proud. No Reason for Removal. There is not a single valid reason why the State Capital should be moved from Jefferson City to Sedalia.—Mexico Ledger.

Notice to the Public:

Sugar, pure sugar, is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days. The watchful grocer is careful what he buys, then he knows what he is selling. This is the only way in which a reputation for reliability can be built up. We buy the best, therefore sell the best, and are satisfied with a reasonably small profit.

Popular Approval

As far toward establishing the standing of a business house in the community, and the good-will and favor we have been shown indicate that those who have dealt with us have been eminently satisfied with their transactions. We have everything that can be had in the grocery, glassware, queensware, woodenware and provision line. Give us a trial and be convinced.

LAWRENCE WAGNER, 220 East High St.

10 4 '95 lyd.



Mr. J. A. L. Waddell, the distinguished engineer who drew the plans for the Jefferson City bridge, was born in Ontario, Canada, 42 years ago, and graduated from the Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., where he subsequently taught three years as an assistant professor in mechanics, and other courses. In May, 1882, he was called to the chair of civil engineering in the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan. He remained in Japan four years, and in recognition of his services the emperor conferred upon him the Order of the Rising Sun, with the rank of Knight Commander. From Japan Mr. Waddell returned to the United States, and has ever since been actively engaged in large enterprises in all parts of this country, and also in Mexico. He is now consulting engineer of a large number of railroads and chief engineer of the Pacific Short Line Bridge Co., St. Louis City, and of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Company.

A GIRL'S ESSAY.

Read in the Public School of Grant City, Worth County.

Miss Nellie Garver's Ideas on Capital Removal - It Would Almost Be a Sacrilege to Remove the Capital from the Banks of the Mighty Missouri.

(This essay was written and read in the Grant City public school by the 14-year-old daughter of the editor of the Worth County Times).

Shall the Capital of our State be moved from its present location at Jefferson City to Sedalia? That is the question to be decided by the voters at the regular election in November. Moving State capitals is a luxury not often indulged in by the tax-payers, but when they did indulge themselves in that manner it has always turned out so expensive that, had they known the cost in advance, they would never have undertaken it. Should the voters unfortunately adopt the Capital removal amendment they will live to regret it as the most unwise move to which they ever assented.

There are several things to be considered in reference to the removal question to which I beg to call public attention. In the first place, the United States granted to the State of Missouri a small score of territory for Capital purposes, which was accepted in good faith, and the Capital erected thereon. To remove the Capital therefrom would be a breach of faith, to say the least of it.



But there is another feature closely connected with this matter that must not be overlooked. Good lawyers contend that in the event the land donated by the Government be abandoned for the purposes named in the grant, it would revert to the Government. If that view should prove correct, what position would it leave the people of Jefferson City in who have erected residences, business houses, school houses, churches, shops and factories on the granted lands? The earnings of a lifetime are probably represented in many instances in the private and public enterprises of that city, and to jeopardize them merely to gratify the greed of a

Sedalia corporation that gobbled up all the vacant lands in and around Sedalia, or at least secured options on them, is asking entirely too much of the tax-payers of the State.

The claim is put forth that Sedalia has given bond to erect a State House equally as good as the one at Jefferson City, without cost to the tax-payers of our commonwealth. At first sight this proposition looks fair enough on its face, but it will not bear investigation. The erection of a State House might be easy enough, but that is only a part of the expense attached to Capital removal. The promise is only to erect a State House as good as the one now at Jefferson City. There is not a man that has ever visited Jefferson City who will say that our Capitol is good enough for so splendid a State as Missouri. We need a building that will conform to the dignity of our State and that will cost not less than \$3,000,000. And here comes Sedalia with a flourish of trumpets and proudly proclaims that she will put up a State House costing about \$600,000. Sedalians ought to be ashamed to ask the removal of the Capitol to their town merely on the promise to erect at their place a State House like the one we now have. And their only claim so far for removal has been that our State House is not adequate to the demands of grand old Missouri. But they do not propose to make it better, but merely obligate themselves to make it as good. Now wherein would the people be the gainers by this removal? But even if Sedalians would put up a State House as good as the one at Jefferson City, how much would it cost the tax-payers to furnish it with all the inside appliances, such as vaults, electric lights, office fixtures, sewerage, elevators, and the thousand other things of which no one knows until they are needed. If the State Capitol should be moved, what would Sedalia do to furnish a Governor's Mansion and a Supreme Court building with all of their expensive fixtures? Even if Sedalia will do all she has promised, which is doubtful, it will cost the State not less than one million of dollars in expenses that cannot be figured on now.

Now, why should Jefferson City be deprived of the Capital? No town in the State has made such substantial improvements in the last ten years as Jefferson City. Her streets have been macadamized, her business houses are of the most substantial character, and her hotel accommodations are superior to any in the State outside of the larger cities. Since the completion of a magnificent steel bridge across the Missouri river Jefferson City is placed within easy reach of the different parts of the State by connecting lines of railway. The Capitol building has been remodeled and improved within the last fifteen years by the addition of wings that cost about \$350,000, and until to-day it stands as a proud monument to the fact that Missouri needs no other building of its kind for years to come. It would almost be sacrilege to move our State Capital from the shores of the "Mighty Missouri" that rolls down to the sea," and locate it on the shores of the frog ponds that environ Sedalia. Let us not play false to tradition. Leave the Capital where our fathers willed that it should be and thus respect the wisdom that carved out an empire and gave it the name of Missouri.

GREAT MAY SALE.

Bargains in Every Department Of Our House.

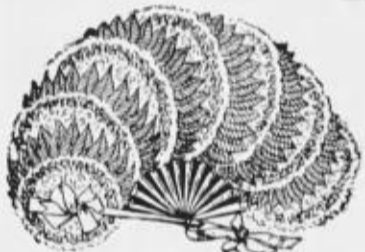
We invite close inspection of the following list:



Genuine French Organdie Lawns and Imported Printed and Dotted Swisses, last season's styles, were 30 to 35c. May Sale Price, 15c a yard. Domestic Organdie Lawns, worth 10 and 12c. May Sale Price, 7c. Very best Standard Dress Prints, large assortment, all new styles, including Persians, will go at 5c in our May Sale. Zephyr Lane and 32 inch Pongees, worth 12c. May Sale Price, 7c. Best Quality Printed and Brocaded Imported Satines, usual price 30 and 35c. May Sale Price, 21c. All-Wool 36-inch Pin Check Suits, would be cheap at 30c. May Sale Price, 21c. Job in 40 inch All-Wool Suits, which sold at 40 and 50c. May Sale Price, 25c. Fine Qualities Imported and Domestic Plaid and Mixed Suits, 40-44 inch wide. Regular Price, 50 to 65c, go in our May Sale at 39c. Special Values in White and Fancy Silk Parasols, ALL NEW. Great Job in Pure Silk Colored Gloves and Mitts, worth from 60c to \$1.00 a pair. Your choice in our May Sale at 35c. Another lot Taffeta Silk Gloves and Pure Silk Mitts at 19c. Infants' and Children's Black and Colored full regular made Hose at 15c a pair. A Job in Ladies' Ingrain Cotton Hose, Black and Colors, were 35, 50 and 75c. May Sale Price, 20c a pair.



Ladies' Cotton Jersey Vests, Great Values, at 5, 8 and 10c. Lisle Thread Jersey Vests, 19c each, or 3 for 50c. Job in White and Colored Silk Belts, were 65c. May Sale Price, 35c. New lot Black Silk Belts, with Black Buckles, very cheap at 25c, going in our May Sale at 19c. Fancy Belting, worth 15c, at 10c yard. Fine assortment of Fans at extremely low prices.



Great Values in Lace Curtains at 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 a pair, all worth from 10 to 25 per cent more. Special Bargains in better Grades. Don't fail to give us a call during this month.

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What do you want in the way of tools, implements and general hardware?

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Involves a variety of kitchen utensils and fancy ornaments.

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Has to do with cutlery, saws, files, knives, razors and other articles.

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For the Metallic Ranges, composed by all to be the best in the world.

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It is too slow for these bustling, bustling times; the wear and tear on the human system should always be avoided, and shoe leather is always more or less expensive. Call at the,

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C. J. MILLER, Proprietor.

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E. HOLTSCHEIDER.

DEALER IN

LUMBER

No. 112 MAIN STREET,

Jefferson City, - Missouri

THE MUSICIANS.

State Band Association Meeting at Jefferson City this Week.

It was Formerly the Southwestern Missouri Association. But Now Embraces the Entire State—Historical Sketch of the Organization—Its Purpose is Sweet, Gentle and Civilizing—and to Further Fraternal Relations.

THE STATE BAND ASSOCIATION. At the eighth annual meeting of the Southwestern Band Association held at Warrensburg in 1894, the name of



President Demuth

the Association was changed to that of the State Band Association. It was organized at Springfield in 1887 by bands representing Southwestern counties and from this circumstance it was named the Southwestern Band Association, notwithstanding its by-laws were so comprehensive and liberal as to admit to full membership all amateur bands in the State.

The object of the Association is to establish a closer relationship with the



Vice-President Kiel.

musical talent and music-loving people of the State; to encourage and stimulate the development of this talent where known to exist, and to awaken it among those where it now lies dormant.

The purpose in view is civilizing, sweet and gentle, and in their efforts to preserve and strengthen kind and fraternal relations between lovers of



Secretary Edwards.

band music. THE TRUNK bids the Band Association God speed in the name of the good people of this city and thrice welcome on this auspicious occasion.

HISTORICAL. As hereinbefore stated, the Association was organized and held its first annual meeting at Springfield in 1887. The second annual meeting was held at Clinton in 1888, the third at Carthage in 1889, the fourth at Sedalia in 1890, the



Treasurer Brock.

fifth at Hermann in 1891, the sixth at Springfield in 1892, the seventh at Jefferson City in 1893, the eighth and ninth at Warrensburg in 1894 and 1895, and the tenth in Jefferson City, which will continue in session three days, May 21, 22 and 23.

The bands represented at this meeting are as follows:

The Warrensburg band, Lebanon

band, Concordia band, University Cadet band, Clinton band, Neosho band, Richland band, Pacific band, Moberly



Musical Director Haar.

band, Lone Oak band, Ashland band, Ronoke Military band, Butler band, Altona band, Elliott Cornet band, Rich Hill band, Jefferson City Cornet band. All these bands participated in the grand parade commemorative of the formal opening of the great Steel Bridge spanning the Missouri river at this place and forming another connecting link between Northern and Southern Missouri.

Concerts will be given each afternoon and night during the three days and



Drum-Major Frank.

nights allotted the Association to remain in our midst.

These concerts will be under the directorship of Theodore H. Haar, Musical Director of the Association, and of the Jefferson City Cornet band.

PROGRAM. The program of the Association as promulgated by Musical Director Theo. H. Haar is as follows:

PROGRAM OF THE STATE BAND ASSOCIATION.

Thursday night: First grand concert, all bands participating.

Friday morning: Band rehearsal by



Grand Drummer Brockmann.

consolidated bands at 10 o'clock at headquarters in Music hall.

Friday afternoon: Second concert.

Friday night: Third concert.

Immediately after the concert Friday night, the members of bands will go to St. Peter's Hall, where there will be a reception and dance given to them.

Saturday morning: Grand march by consolidated bands at 10:30.

After grand march Saturday morning, all members of the bands are invited to the brewery and ice plant of Moerschel Bros.

Saturday afternoon: Fourth concert.

Saturday night: Fifth concert.

The concerts will be held at Freimel's Garden, on Madison street.

Admission to concerts, 25 cents.

THE TRUNK bespeaks for the State Band Association a joyous festival while sojourning in the Capital City, and extends to them a cordial invitation to return again.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mrs. Jas. Booth and Miss Lucy Booth of Pacific are visiting Mrs. R. T. Booth.

Mrs. Dr. W. C. Webb of Higginsville is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Chambliss.

Hon. Cliff J. Thompson of Brunley, Miller county, candidate for State Senator, is in the city.

Dr. T. H. Lucas and bride of Westphalia were in the city yesterday. They left for St. Louis this morning.

HOW TO VOTE.

Don't be guilty of the foolish policy of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. Vote against the Capital removal if you would avoid the danger of enormous and useless expenditure of public money.—Keytesville Signal.

THE NORTHWEST EDITORS.

They Enjoyed Their Trip to Jefferson City and Are Satisfied That the Capital Should Remain Here.

Editor Charles E. Reid of the Albany Advocate and President of the Northwest Missouri Press Association says in his paper of last week:

The members of the Northwest Missouri Press Association who visited Jefferson City and Sedalia last Friday and Saturday refrained from discussing the question of Capital removal until both places had been visited and inspected, and the people given every opportunity to present their respective claims.

The Jefferson City people talked very little about the question, while the Sedalians neglected no opportunity to dilate upon their advantages and upon the grandeur which would envelop their city when the Capital should be located there.

On the return trip a poll of the party was taken, still without any formal discussion or understanding, and the result showed remarkable unanimity of sentiment, the vote being 45 for Jefferson to 5 for Sedalia. The ladies, of course, voted, and all of the fifty-four who comprised the original party were not on the train on which the vote was taken.

After this vote was taken there was general discussion of the matter, and the consensus of expression was that there is no necessity for removal of the Capital, that there would be no advantage to the State in moving it to Sedalia, if, indeed, it would not be a disadvantage. Sedalia, it is true, is a pretty town, but that seems to be its chief claim. Jefferson City could not at present be called pretty, but its location on the bank of the great Missouri river makes it picturesque and interesting. The present locations of the Capitol building, Governor's Mansion and other State buildings are superior to the locations offered by Sedalia, which are out in the country, nearly two miles from the business center of town, the railroad stations and hotels. And Jefferson City is improving at a wonderful rate. Bonds for \$20,000 have been voted, which amount will be expended this year in improving streets and public grounds, and with its splendid new \$500,000 court house now being erected, its \$250,000 bridge just completed, its large hotels and its numerous handsome brick residences—a greater proportion than any town we have ever seen—it will soon be a fit Capital city for the State.

Again, the plainly evident mercenary spirit which actuate the citizens of Sedalia, and the uncertainty as to the final fulfillment of their offer to erect suitable buildings free of cost to the State, called the attention of the newspaper party to the serious side of the matter and the danger of ruthlessly plucking up a State Capital from one location and endeavoring to transplant it to another.

Hence, leaving out the question of justice, of fairness, of honesty, of precedent, all of which and more we may refer to later, our conclusions regarding the proposed Capital removal are that

It is not advantageous.

It is not advisable.

It is unnecessary.

It is dangerous.

Leave the Capital of Missouri on the Missouri river, in the City of Jefferson, famous in historic associations, picturesque and grand in location, and peopled with genuine Missouri people, intelligent, hospitable and patriotic.

The Father of the Bridge. Mr. J. C. Fisher, a well known attorney of the city, inaugurated the movement which culminated in the completion of the great bridge. He is a living example of what persistency, intelligence and energy will do. When others lost faith, he gained strength out of their weakness. In the gloomiest days of the bridge enterprise Mr. Fisher talked hopefully, and never once did he show any lack of faith or



lose an opportunity to beg, scold or threaten, as the occasion demanded, to further the enterprise. He is known as the "Father of the Bridge," a distinction justly due him. Mr. Fisher has been prominently identified with all Jefferson City enterprises of late years, such as the waterworks, electric light plant, etc. He is a progressive man and a credit to the city.

FURNITURE

--- AND ---

UNDERTAKING

Having purchased the entire stock of Furniture, Undertaking and Embalming business, good will, etc., of John F. Heinrichs, I am now prepared to attend all calls, day or night. My stock of Furniture is the most complete to be found anywhere, and in order to reduce stock will for the next thirty days sell at astonishingly low prices.

FLEMING FURNITURE CO.,
City Hall Building.

HAVE YOU EVER

Tried our delicious ICE CREAM and FRUIT ICES? If not, send in your order; you'll get the best in the city.

OUR SODA WATER

Is all drawn with NATURAL FRUIT JUICES. We use no artificial flavors.

CYCLAPHATE.

Something especially adapted for Bicyclists. It is a delicious drink, hardens the muscles, strengthens the kidneys, refreshes and exhilarates the whole body and prevents any injurious effects from inhaled dust. Try it; you'll like it.

J. H. CONRATH,

No. 124 East High Street.

DEFINITIONS.

Tennyson could take a sheet of paper and write a poem on it and make it worth \$50,000.
That is GENIUS.

Vanderbilt can write a few words on a piece of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000.
That is CAPITAL.

A mechanic can take material worth \$5.00 and make it into watch springs worth \$1,000.
That is SKILL.

A coal heaver works ten hours a day and handles several tons of coal for \$2.00.
That is LABOR.

You can buy clothing, gents' furnishings, ladies' capes, hats or caps, trunks, valises, shoes and boots at any store you please.
That is LIBERTY.

But when you buy them of the Globe Shoe and Clothing House, 210 East High Street,
That is ECONOMY.

—FINE—
CANDIES
—AND—
PASTRIES
A Specialty.

BOYER

—FINE—
CANDIES
—AND—
PASTRIES
A Specialty.

Has Just Received a Fresh Shipment of

LOWNEY'S

CHOCOLATES

Put up in nice FANCY BOXES in one-half, one and two-pound boxes. Also, a fine line of

FLOW'S BEST GOODS,

Kept on hand and packed in neat and tasty one and two-pound boxes.

BOYER, 127 East High Street.

We kindly invite Everybody when In need of

Dry Goods,
Fine Groceries,
Shoes and
Queensware

To call and examine our goods and prices. We are Positive you will Find better

BARGAINS

Here than at any Store in the city. Our goods are as Good as anywhere Else. Our prices Are lower than Anywhere Else.

J. B. BRUNS & CO
No. 200 BROADWAY.

KALOPLÉ

Made from the genuine African Kola Nut, now served at

A. Brandenberger's

Medicine Shop,

make artists as well as



BICYCLISTS,
ATHLETES,
PEDESTRIANS

And others who undergo
Great Physical Exertions Strong

The only preparation of Kola Nut that can be served with

Ice Cream Soda

TRY IT. 5 Cts.

FOR ALL KINDS OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

FURNITURE

CALL AT THE FURNITURE EMPORIUM OF

JOS. STAMPFLI,

106 West High St.

Where a full line of the best and cheapest furniture to be found in the city is kept constantly on hand. Funeral.....

FURNISHINGS,
UNDERTAKING,
EMBALMING!
A SPECIALT

H. LOETHEM. E. SIMONSEN

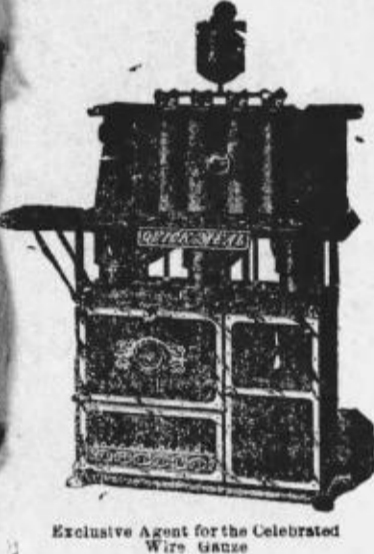
JEFFERSON HEATING CO.
Contractors for Steam and Hot Water Heating.

JACOB SCHMIDT
—AGENT FOR—
W. J. LEMP'S

draught and Bottled Beer.
No. 219 EAST HIGH ST.

JEFFERSON CITY MO
HOPE
THE TAILOR
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SPRING & SUMMER '96.

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WOOLENS!
FIRST-CLASS TAILORING at reasonable prices.



DAN GUNDELINGER,
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Exclusive Agent for the Celebrated Wire Gauge

Charter Oak Stoves
—AND FOR THE—
Quick Meal Gasoline Stove

BANKS.
JESSE W. HENRY, DR. R. E. YOUNG,
President. Vice President.
OSCAR G. BURCH, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
Capital, \$50,000. Surplus, \$50,000.

DIRECTORS:
R. E. YOUNG, J. S. FLEMING,
H. J. DULLE, JESSE W. HENRY,
H. C. GEISBERG, JACOB TANNER,
CONRAD WAGNER.

Do a General Banking Business, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, United States Bonds and other securities accounts received; loans and accounts made on favorable terms. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to its care. 67 94 1st

M. R. SINKS, J. H. DIRCKES,
President. Cashier.
J. R. EDWARDS, W. W. BERRYMAN,
Vice President. Assistant Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK
—OF—
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
Capital, \$50,000.

DIRECTORS:
E. HOLTSCHEIDER, F. R. BINDER,
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G. A. FISCHER.

Call Special Attention to Our
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES
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CLAY EWING, W. Q. DALLMEYER,
President. Cashier.
W. A. DALLMEYER, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Exchange Bank
—OF—
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
Average Deposit, \$350,000

Does a general banking business Buys and sells Domestic and Foreign Exchange. Furnish letters of introduction and credit to its various correspondents. Always has money to loan its customers. Allows interest on time deposits by agreement, and deals in Government, State, County, Municipal Bonds and high grade securities. Collections made on European cities direct. 1 27 94 1st & W

YOUR PAPER

Shows your taste and betrays character. Don't use shabby, fuzzy note paper when I offer so great a variety of good paper at such reasonable prices. I make a specialty of
WALL PAPER, BOOKS, PERIODICALS, PICTURE FRAMES, MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SPORTING GOODS.

GIVE ME A CALL.
H. J. LARTONOX,
No. 208 East High St.
52 96-dtf



Chas. Opel & Co.
—ARE THE—

ARCHITECTS
Who can successfully plan your house. Give them a call.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY



The Old Reliable Millinery House of Mr G. F. Robinson still to the front with a full line of the very latest novelties in fall millinery, and will be pleased to have her old patrons and the public generally give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, as her stock shall be kept fresh from the Eastern Markets.

MRS. G. F. ROBINSON
No. 108 E. High St., Jefferson City.

DO YOU SMOKE?

If so, you are the very man we are after, and we'll get you, too, sooner or later. But the sooner the better we will like it. We manufacture the fragrant and delightful "Latest Style" and

PERFECTO CIGARS
And they are just about as nice as can be found anywhere on this mundane sphere. We can also supply you with the very best brands of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Come around and let us get better acquainted with you

JOHN W. GRIFFHAMMER,
No. 218 Madison Street.
57 94-1yd

A NEW IDEA.



You will remember that Goliath was very much surprised when David hit him with a stone. He said that such a thing had never entered his head before. New ideas are numerous in the MILLINERY LINE. New designs for hats are constantly arriving and our stock is superb and complete. We sell for CASH ONLY, and our prices are so low that they will put plenty of free silver in your pockets. We solicit your patronage.
MRS. A. C. SHERWOOD,
Mrs. E. J. MILLER,
No. 107 East High Street.
4 10 96-1yd

MORE HOT SHOT

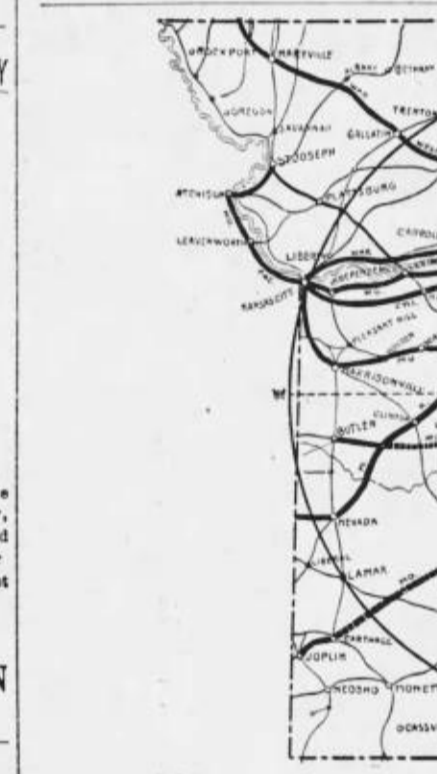
What the Newspapers of Missouri are Saying About Capital Removal.

Vote Against the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution if You Want to Avoid the Expenditure of Enormous Sums of the Tax-payers' Money—Every day Develops New Friends for Jefferson City.

Every week bears additional evidence that the editors of Missouri are wide-awake to the iniquity of the Capital removal scheme. THE TRIBUNE has not pretended to print all that has been said against the job engineered by the Sedalia land sharks, but print a part of it to-day. The following articles are taken at random from some of the exchanges, and tends to show the drift of public sentiment:

JEFFERSON CITY GAINING.
Every day brings news of friends for Jefferson City in the capital removal fight. The people of Missouri are fast becoming acquainted with the swindling scheme of the Sedalia thieves, who are trying to rob the State for their own benefit. It is not probable that there will be a dozen votes for Capital removal in Boone county. —Cedar City Chronicle.

NO REMOVAL WANTED.
In his remarks, while approving the bond of Sedalia, Gov. Stone gave it his opinion that the bond was practically worthless, and said his views were shared by some of the ablest lawyers in the State. He said that if the



people of Sedalia should fail to erect the new buildings, or to purchase and donate the lands and buildings he was of the opinion that a judgment secured in the courts would only have a nominal value. He doubted if it was capable of enforcement. He said that under the resolutions passed by the Legislature which provided that any person might enter into a bond in behalf of Sedalia, he could not do otherwise than approve the bond. The removal will cost the people hundreds of thousands of dollars, Sedalia would reap the benefit without costing them a cent. Let the Capital remain where it is. —Centralia Guard.

A ROBBER SCHEME.
Governor Stone has issued a proclamation approving the Sedalia Capital removal bond, and submitting to the voters the question of removing the Capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia. The question is now before the court of last resort, the highest tribunal on earth, the people, who by their votes will render a decision in November that will be final. The Sedalia bond doubtless fills all the technical requirements of the law, but there is little ground to suppose that the Sedalia people ever expect to pay a cent of the bond. If the scheme should carry, there is no probability that they will pay the bond without a suit at law; and if the lawyers and courts do not find some way to get them out of it, and saddle the burden on the people, it will be something new under the sun. But should it carry, and should Sedalia honestly pay every cent of the bond, no well informed school boy supposes for a moment that the amount, \$600,000, would pay for suitable buildings. A vote in favor of removal undoubtedly means the fastening of a debt of several millions on the people.
We do not believe that the people will vote to remove the Capital. Again, is there any good reason why the Capital should be removed? Jefferson City is nearer the geographical center of the State than Sedalia, and is equally as accessible to points in the remote parts of the State. There is no pretense that there is anything behind the move ex-

cept a gigantic real estate speculation, and we do not believe that the people will assist in such dirty work. —Aux Vasse (Callaway Co.) Review.

A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION.
The question of removing the Capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia is being talked all over our great State. It is a question of importance. It will mean not only the upbuilding of one town at the expense of the other, but it may mean an enormous expense to the State.

There could not be found a more beautiful spot than the site now occupied by the Capitol at Jefferson City. It is built upon a solid rock bluff overlooking the Missouri river, and a more appropriate place for the Capitol of so great a State as ours could not be found anywhere. Why should the Capital be removed to Sedalia? Simply because Sedalia wants it? Of what benefit to the tax-payers of Missouri would its removal be? Would it lighten their burden of taxes? We think not, but rather increase them. It is our opinion that all the benefit there is in it would be reaped by the citizens of Sedalia and Pettis county, and of no benefit to other portions of the State. The Democrat is most emphatically against the changing of Missouri's Seat of Government, and believes that the voters should let well enough alone and vote NO to the amendment when it appears on their ballots. —Arcadia (Iron County) Democrat.

GALL AND LYING.
Since Sedalia's bond of \$600,000 for building a State Capitol, Armory and Governor's Mansion "just as good" as that in Jefferson City has been approved, it is interesting to note that the buildings in Jefferson City have cost over double that amount. This means that if the people vote Capital removal either Sedalia or the State will have a nice contract on hand. But Sedalia as-

cept a gigantic real estate speculation, and we do not believe that the people will assist in such dirty work. —Aux Vasse (Callaway Co.) Review.
SALOONS.
GEO. POPE
Proprietor of
THE OAK,
923 Madison St.
—DEALER IN—
WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS.
EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
12 18 95-1yd.

GEN. GRASSHOPPER RICK.
The Sedalia Capital has not printed an issue for a month without calling some one a liar and emphasizing it by printing the word in italics. This may be Kansas Journalism, but we believe we are safe in saying it does not meet the average Missourian. Let the Sedalia Capital keep this up and it will make more in favor of Jefferson City than it will against it. —Montrose Democrat.

DIED.
Martha Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wildberger, entered into rest yesterday at 7 a. m., aged two months.
Funeral from residence, 144 Madison street, to-day at 3 p. m. Interment private.

The Band Concerts.
It is regretted greatly that there could be held no band concert last night. There were many people who had remained in the city over night to attend it, and besides both special trains on the Missouri Pacific were held here until 10:30 o'clock to accommodate its passengers. It is to be hoped there will be a splendid attendance at the concert to-night.

The Ball Game.
The St. Louis Browns came and SAW and conquered our base ball idols yesterday to the tune of ten to nothing.

While the score on its face seems to be a rather lug-hundreded affair, it does not really show the strength of the home team for the reason that the boys were nervous, many of them going up against professionals for the first time. Had Coleman's support been up to the average the score would certainly have been very close, as his pitching was the feature of the game. Dewey also distinguished himself in the field and at the bat. Following is the score:
JEFFERSON CITY.
AB. R. BH. PO. A. E.
Dede, 2b 3 0 0 1 0 1
Lindley, lf 3 0 0 1 0 0
Watkins, 1b 3 0 1 8 0 0
Bryer, c 3 0 0 3 0 0
Freeman, ss 3 0 0 1 0 1
Coleman, p 3 0 1 0 0 0
Bailey, cf 3 0 1 3 0 2
Ruwart, rf 3 0 0 1 0 0
Dewey, 3b 2 0 1 2 5 0
Totals 26 * 4 * 20 5 4
*Freeman out for batting out of order.

LIBELING LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.
It is claimed by one of our local supporters of the Sedalia Capital removal scheme, that the constitutional amendment will have the united support of every labor organization in our large cities. Labor is depressed and large and expensive public buildings will give more employment to mechanics and increase the wages of these skilled laborers. In other words, one body of citizens will vote to increase the burden of the entire community that a small minority may receive increased wages, without any corresponding benefits to the people at large. We believe this to be a libel against an honorable and self-respecting class. But, if true, it is a precedent that should not be permitted to be established—authorizing the useless expenditure of large sums of public money, for the sole purpose of affording one class of citizens employment. This is protection gone stark mad. Is the benefits of socialism applied to one class and slavery for another. Those who oppose such a system should vote solidly against removal. —Keystaville (Charlton county) Signal.

ONLY ENOUGH FOR A FOUNDATION.
Gov. Stone has accepted the \$600,000 bond put up by the Sedalia people for the purpose of building the capitol, Governor's building, Armory, etc. The \$600,000 won't hardly lay the founda-

SALOONS.
GEO. POPE
Proprietor of
THE OAK,
923 Madison St.
—DEALER IN—
WINES LIQUORS and CIGARS.
EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
12 18 95-1yd.
ANTONE RICHTER
... DEALER IN ...
THE FINEST
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
Which can always be had at my place. Families supplied with the best of everything in my line. Your wants and your comfort will be looked after by the gentlemanly attendants in charge. Nice
Lunch Counter
In Connection with Saloon.
No. 129 East High Street
(Opp. Pagan's Old Stand.)
1 15 96-1yd.
BUTCHERS' & DROVERS' Exchange
HENRY WAGNER, Proprietor.
No. 221 East High St.,
JEFFERSON CITY, MO
FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS
Best Brands Foreign and Domestic Cigars
In connection with the bar I have a nice lunch counter, which is open day and night, and a specialty made of fixing up lunches for hunting and fishing parties. Polite and accommodating bartenders.
If You Are Particular About What You Eat, We Can Suit You On
GROCERIES.
New, Seasonable Specialties
Are constantly arriving.
BUTTER, CHEESE, COUNTRY PRODUCE
And all kinds of Vegetables a specialty. We sell Tea. Prices on Tea same as everywhere else, but somehow our trade keeps increasing. Our customers know why. Carry a full line of Canned Goods, Raisins, Citrus, etc. Call and get prices. Family Sewing Machines cheap on the installment plan.
HENRY SCHMIDT,
Cor. Madison and Dunklin Sts.
3 96-1yd
New Cash Book Store
Having purchased the Book Store of Mr. Fred. Rommel, and having added largely to the original stock, we are prepared to supply the public with the latest and best
Books, Stationery and Periodicals
At reasonable rates. We make a specialty of the Daily Papers. Give us a call at Rommel's old stand, on High street.
Misses Moore & Miller.
4 4 96-1yd
FLOUR!
FLOUR of all Grades, that is Guaranteed to give you Satisfaction, is to be had at
Koch's Feed Store.
... ALSO, THE BEST LINE OF ...
HAY! BRAN! CORN! SHIPSTUFF! CRUSHED FEED!
OF ALL KINDS.
5 30 3md
Twenty-five per cent saved by buying your harness, saddles, summer lap dusters, road wagons and buggies at N. T. Richardson's popular harness store, 222 East High street. 5 30 1wd

DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDGE.

A Beautiful, Substantial and Graceful Structure of Steel Spanning the Missouri.

Its Design and Construction Involved the Solving of Engineering Problems of More than Usual Intricacy and Interest—The Actual Work of Construction was Commenced in August, 1895, and it was Completed in March, 1896—The Work was Managed With Consummate Skill.



A. J. TULLOCK.

The bridge throughout is constructed entirely of steel of the best modern design and construction. It is located at the foot of Bolivar street, Jefferson City, Missouri, and extends across the river at right angles to the established channel and current and into Callaway county. Beginning on the Jefferson City side, from the retaining wall at the foot of the street to the water's edge, the structure consists of a steel trestle about one hundred feet long, extending across the tracks of the Missouri Pacific railway, and having a clearance of 21 feet above these tracks. This trestle is composed of steel plate girders and towers and has a wooden floor and wrought-iron hand-rail.

The first span from the shore is a draw 440 feet in length, between centers or under piers, following which there are two smaller spans of 350 feet in the clear each between centers or under piers. Extending from the north end of these spans, which constitute the main bridge, is a pile trestle, composed of cypress piles from 60 to 80 feet long, sunk to a great depth by the use of a hydraulic jet. This pile trestle extends to the high bank of the river on the Callaway county side, and is in all about 465 feet long. Connecting with the end of the pile trestle is an earth embankment about 1300 feet long, raised to an elevation above extreme high water, and thoroughly protected throughout its entire length with mattress and rip-rap stone, and on top with stone macadam. The pile trestle is likewise protected with proper mattresses loaded down with stone.

The clear roadway of the bridge is 20 feet, making the distance between centers of trusses about 22 feet. The clear head room above the roadway is at the lowest point approximately 15 feet. On each side of the bridge are strong, substantial hand-rails, thoroughly braced, so as to prevent accidents. Throughout the entire length of the bridge, the roadway floor is composed of long leaf yellow pine, all heart.

All of the material in the entire bridge, both steel, cement, lumber, etc., has been thoroughly inspected and tested, and has withstood the most thorough tests and inspection before being used in the structure, and all of the steel work has been painted three coats of the best metallic paint since its manufacture and erection.

Pier No. 1 of the bridge is located at the south end of the draw on the Jefferson City side, and consists of two steel cylinders six feet in diameter resting on bed-rock, into which it penetrates several feet at about the level of low water. These cylinders are filled throughout with the best quality of Portland cement concrete and finished on top with granitoid.

Pier No. 2 is the large cylindrical pivot pier for the draw span and consists of a steel shell 24 feet in diameter, filled with concrete and resting on a timber caisson likewise filled with concrete, which caisson extends down into bed-rock, having been sunk by the pneumatic process. The bottom of this pier rests on solid rock at an elevation of 63.40 above the St. Louis City Directrix.

Pier No. 3, at the north end of the draw span and supporting one end of

the fixed spans, consists of two steel cylinders, ten feet in diameter for about the lower half of their length, and eight feet in diameter in the upper half. These cylinders are filled with Portland cement concrete, and were sunk by the pneumatic process down to and into bed-rock. The lower edges of these piers rest in bed-rock at an elevation of about 47 above St. Louis City Directrix. These two cylinders comprising the pier are thoroughly braced together with steel girders, rods and struts, and finished on the top with granitoid.

Pier No. 4 is of the same general construction as pier No. 3, but rests in bed-rock at an elevation of about 42.6 above St. Louis City Directrix.

Pier No. 5, at the extreme end of the bridge proper and supporting the north end of the further span, consists of two steel cylinders extending down to elevation 50, each being filled with long cypress piles, which piles were sunk by hydraulic jets to bed-rock. The cylinders are filled with Portland cement concrete and the pier finished on top with granitoid. Surrounding this pier is a large mattress loaded down with rock, and in addition to this, as an extra precaution, there is placed about it 500 yards of rip-rap.

The draw span of the bridge and the steel trestle on the south side are so constructed that the roadway is practically on a level, but at the north end of the draw span the roadway descends on a gentle slope of about two and one-half per cent, extending through the two fixed spans and continuing on the pile trestle approach to the embankment on the north side of the river. The bridge is designed and constructed for all classes of highway traffic, motors and street cars, and is of permanent character throughout.

In sinking the pneumatic piers for the bridge, it was discovered that some of the preliminary borings, made to determine the depth necessary to go with the piers to reach bed rock, had rested on bowlders at a considerable distance above actual bed rock. When this was discovered the matter was submitted to the Board of Directors of the Jefferson City Bridge and Transit Co., and while it was generally conceded that a safe foundation and support for the bridge could be made on top of these bowlders, the Directors of the company, who were determined to have a thoroughly first-class structure in every respect, wisely decided to extend all of the piers down to and into bed rock, removing the bowlders in question, and adding the necessary length to all of the piers to land them firmly in permanent bed rock. This was accomplished at the end of some delay, and with a great deal of extra expensive work, requiring a large amount of extra funds to be raised on the part of the bridge company. These extra funds, however, were promptly raised.

The design and construction of this bridge throughout involved the solving of some problems of more than usual interest. Heretofore the building of a Missouri river bridge has been a matter of very great cost, few of them having been built at a cost of less than from half to three-quarters of a million dol-

ars. Previous to the building of this bridge but one bridge across the Missouri river for the exclusive use of highway traffic, street cars, motors, etc., had been built. This was across the river between Council Bluffs and Omaha, two large and important cities, and the capital necessary to construct the bridge was upwards of a half million dollars. When the people of Jefferson City, therefore, undertook to build a permanent bridge of first-class character throughout across the Missouri river, they were met at the outset with difficulties which required the best ingenuity, skill and business management both in conducting the affairs of the local company and on the part of the engineers and builders of the bridge. It was no easy task on the part of the engineers and builders to provide a bridge of this character across the Missouri river at Jefferson City for a sum less than one-half the cost of any bridge heretofore built across this river. Neither was it any task for the local company, the Jefferson City Bridge and Transit Company, to raise the funds necessary to pay for it. All of these difficulties, however, were successfully overcome, and the construction and entire completion of the bridge and approaches and all protection work was accomplished in several months less time than that required in the construction of any bridge across the Missouri river heretofore built. The actual work of constructing the bridge was commenced in August, 1895, and entirely completed in March following, 1896. Owing to the skillful management of the construction work no serious accidents occurred during the entire construction of the bridge, and no serious injury to any of the employes from beginning to end. It is not usual to erect

ing secured a first-class and permanent structure at the least possible cost.

THE BUILDER OF THE BRIDGE.

The bridge was built by A. J. Tullock, proprietor of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Works, of Leavenworth, Kas., who for more than 15 years last past has been well known throughout the United States as a prominent bridge engineer and builder, and who has built many of the largest structures of this kind, both railroad and highway, throughout the West. At a time when the building of the Jefferson City Bridge was a matter of some doubt, Mr. Tullock submitted a proposition covering the building of the entire structure which was favorably considered by the Jefferson City Bridge and Transit Co., and which later on, when it was decided that the necessary funds could be raised, the company accepted. In carrying out the project of building the bridge the company has had the benefit of the extensive experience and valuable advice of the builder in many ways, and the services rendered by him in building the bridge have been of the highest order and most satisfactory to the company in every respect. On the completion and acceptance of the bridge, the following resolutions were passed by the Board of Directors in testimony of their appreciation of these services:

Resolved, That the people of Jefferson City feel a just pride in the prompt completion of the magnificent steel bridge belonging to the Jefferson City Bridge and Transit Co. and now spanning the Missouri river at the Capital of this great commonwealth; and,

Resolved further, That the Board of Directors of this company desire to express publicly their high appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown by Mr. A.

chief engineer and manager of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Works. Later on he acquired the ownership of these works, and has been sole proprietor for ten years past. Mr. Tullock is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Civil Engineers, and a number of other similar societies; the Engineers' Club of New York, the University Club, the Chicago Club, the Carlton Club, and the Technical Club. He is in the front rank of bridge engineers and builders in this country.

Removal Experiments.

The scheme for the removal of the State Capital is being agitated by a syndicate of land speculators and is the same in character, but on a larger scale, as the Higginsville scheme; but the promoters of each will find that a very small proportion of the voters of the State or county will be found foolish enough to be caught in a trap that would cost the State millions of dollars in one case and the county of Lafayette thousands of dollars in the other, before they would get through with the folly of these removal experiments.—Lexington News.

Can't Gull the People.

The \$600,000 bond Sedalia agreed to deposit for the erection of the Capitol building, Governor's Mansion, Supreme Court building, etc., has been accepted by Gov. Stone. The people of Missouri will never be gullied into believing that this sum of money will complete these buildings. It is not half enough, and when it is expended the State will be called on to tax the people to finish them. The buildings at Jefferson City are paid for, are adequate for all purposes and there is no good reason for their removal.—Bethany Democrat.



Above is the picture of the United States Custom House and Post Office building at Jefferson City, erected eleven years ago at a cost of \$265,000. It is one of the most attractive looking buildings of the kind in the United States, and is most admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is used. It contains the Post Office and all of the Federal Offices located at Jefferson City, and occupies a beautiful site on West High street, near the State Supreme Court building, and near the south entrance to the Capitol grounds.

such bridges on the Missouri river during the winter time, or at least during that portion of the winter season when running ice and floods are likely to interfere with the work, and the erection of bridges of this kind during any part of the winter season later than January is always attended with great risk and danger to the builders. Fortunately the past season was a favorable one, but notwithstanding this, there were several times when a great deal of risk was involved in the erection of the spans, and to reduce this risk feats of construction were accomplished which are worthy of mention. During the raising of the fixed spans, knowing the risk which was involved, the engineers and foreman in charge of the work for the builder accomplished the entire erection of these spans in from twenty-eight to thirty-six hours each—that is, the spans were completely coupled and made safe in that length of time from the time of putting the first iron on the false work to the time of making the last coupling necessary to make the span safe.

The Jefferson City Bridge and Transit Company, owing to the low prices of material prevailing, and to the further fact that comparatively few bridges of this character were being built at this time, were able to take advantage of the most favorable conditions possible in the building of their bridge, and this company, together with the people at Jefferson City, as well as their neighbors on the north side, in Callaway county, are to be congratulated on hav-

J. Tullock, the builder, and to testify to his integrity and the exceptional business ability displayed in the rapid completion of our great steel bridge and the faithful performance of his contract and excellent workmanship in the construction of same; and,

Resolved, That the best wishes of this Board be and are hereby extended to him."

The organization and equipment employed by Mr. Tullock in the construction of the bridge was most perfect and complete in all respects. The men employed in responsible positions in charge of the various departments of the work were all men of high class, experience and ability. M. A. Waldo, C. E., held the position of Engineer in Charge for the Builders; L. S. Stewart, General Superintendent of Construction; Julius Thompson, Assistant Engineer in Charge, and J. W. Ford and H. D. Barnes, Foremen, all of these men having had many years of practical experience in charge of similar work on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. At the home office at Leavenworth matters pertaining to the building of the bridge were looked after by J. W. Trocan, Assistant Engineer in Charge, and J. W. Young, General Contracting Agent.

Mr. Tullock was born and raised in Illinois, and is forty-five years of age, and was graduated as a civil engineer from the University of Michigan in the class of '74. He followed the profession of bridge engineer in Chicago up to 1878, when he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, to take the position of

Deutschenhaffer.

Wie sich eine Sedalier Delegation in St. Joe auführt.

"LET US TAKE IT AWAY FROM THE DUTCH" sagt Mayor Hoffman.

Das „St. Joseph Volksblatt“ vom Mittwoch schreibt:

„Sedalia hat eine Delegation von etwa 100 Personen zur Staats-Konvention gefandt, deren besondere Aufgabe es ist, hinsichtlich der Verlegung des Kapitols nach Sedalia Propaganda zu machen. Die Delegation thut alles Mögliche, um die Bevölkerung freundlich für Sedalia zu stimmen. Selbst der Unpartei-Mayor von Sedalia ist gekommen und geht mit seinen Leuten mit einer Energie in's Zeug, die anerkanntenswerth ist. Man mag über die Kapitol-Verlegungsfrage denken wie man will, so muß man doch die energische Thätigkeit dieser Leute bewundern. Gestern Nachmittag fuhr die Delegation in Kutschen durch die Stadt, und die aus Sedalia mitgebrachte Musikkapelle spielte prächtige Weisen. Diefelbe sieht, wie fast jede gute Musikkapelle, unter Leitung eines Deutschen, des Herrn V. E. Friemel.“

„Die Delegation von Sedalia sollte übrigens wenigstens einen Maulkorb zur Verfügung haben, der dem Herrn aus ihrer Mitte angelegt werden sollte, welcher hinsichtlich der Kapitol-Verlegung die Bemerkung machte: „Let us take it away from the dutch,“ nämlich das Kapitol von Jefferson City mit seiner großen deutschen Bevölkerung. Die „Dutch,“ wie dieser Kaffer die Deutschen des Staates zu nennen beliebt, werden sich für dieses Kompliment am Dienstag, den 3. November, bedanken. Es ist ja wahr, Sedalia hat eine Ueberzahl von fanatischem Unpartei-gefindel, aber deshalb brauchen die Deutschen doch nicht für die Kapitol-Verlegung zu stimmen.“

Wir sind begierig zu hören, was Kollege Boh, der in letzter Zeit mit besonderem Eifer die Deutschenhaffer vom Schlage des Kanfaser Nativisten Rice unter die Fittiche des „Journal“ zu nehmen scheint, zu Obigem zu sagen hat.

A Ridiculous Proposition.

We believe that the voters of this State will raise their voice against Capital removal at the fall election. If Sedalia were to erect Capital buildings free of cost, which she is possibly not able to do, the great majority of taxpayers would not be benefited one iota. Sedalia proposes to build a modern Capitol, Executive Mansion, Supreme Court and Library building and State Armory for \$600,000. This proposition is a ridiculous one to every man who stops to think.

Why should the voters of the State vote "yes" on a proposition such as the Capital removal one? What is to be gained? Jefferson City is more nearly a central point; is half-way between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific and Chicago & Alton railroads, and has direct connections north with the great Wabash route. It is a high healthy location, with an unlimited water supply from the Missouri river. The city has demonstrated her enterprise and energy by the erection of a new steel bridge over the Missouri, and many other public and private improvements. The State at present owns at Jefferson City a State Capitol, State Armory, Executive Mansion and Supreme Court building, all comparatively new and in good repair, and why should the tax-payers of Missouri discard property which cost them over a million dollars for buildings in their stead to cost less than \$600,000?—Meadville Messenger.

Well Paid For It.

The bond filed with the Governor guaranteeing the removal of the State Capital to Sedalia without cost to the State contains only \$15,000 of Sedalia's capital. The balance of the bond is furnished by the American Surety Co., of New York, and has no assets in this State. A prominent Sedalian admitted the American Surety Company was well paid for furnishing bond for Sedalia.—Linn Democrat.



EXECUTIVE MANSION.